Business Nonces.

FIRST and ONLY IMPORTATION, the JEDDO HATS, of woven straw, for young men and boys, only to be had GRNIN, No. 512 Broadway. BLOOM BEAVER, gentlemen's Dress Hat, the sading style for Summer, I stroduced by GENIN, 513 Broadway.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, For LADIES, GENYLEREN, AND CHILDREN, Every Size and Quality, At

WHITE LINEN PANTS. At Evans', and Fulton-st.

> ALPACA COATS, \$1 50 to \$3.

At Evans', and Fulton-st.

WHITE DUCK COATS, \$1 50 to \$6. At Evans', and Fulton-st.

FINE MARSEILLES VESTS, \$1 to \$3 50, At Evans', and Fulton st.

THIN PANTS 75c. to \$3, Thin Coats 75c. to \$5.

At Evans', and Fulton-st., Between Gold and Cliff str.

SUMMER STYLES. We have now on hand an immense variety of all the latest

CASSIMERIE SUITS.

GOSSAMER FLANNEL SUITS, GROS DE LAINE SUITS, PADDED LINEN SUITS, DECK SUITS, DRAB D'ETE SUITS, LUSTRE SUITS BATHING SCIYS.

MATHING SCITS, &c., &c., &c.,

**TACHTING SCITS, &c., &c.,

and a complete stock, in every variety of latest styles of Ties,

**Cravats, Summer Under Wear, Shirts, &c., &c., all of which

being manufactured with great taste, will be sold at the lowest

SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER, Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson,
And a perfect ift guaranteed, at
Union Adams's, No. 637 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

Black & Co.,
In vaccting their old premises, corner of Broadway and Murray
st., will close for a few days, preparatory to opening their new
Store, corner of Broadway and Princest., of which due notice
will be given.

New-York, June 14, 1360.

WATCHES and JEWELRY of all descriptions also Silvan and Platan Wars, for Salar, by Grongs C.
Alles, importer and manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one
door below Camlet, formerly No. 11 Wallest. Watches
Glooks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by
the finest London and Geneva workmen.

SILVER WARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

TAULOWNIA,
THE PERFUME OF JAPAN.
ILLEGATION OF THE PERFUMENT OF THE PERFUM

FIREWORKS.-Those intending to have either public or private display on the Fourth of July, should remember that even a small piece of colored Fireworks, made by a careless manufacturer, may endanger their property and life; therefore they should purchase only the works of EDJE, a well-known and careful maker. His Depot is at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Malden-lane.

THE GREAT EASTERN is a great wonder, but id is a greater wonder how cheap Carpers are sold at Larbon's. No. 374 Hudson-st., near King-st. See Tapestry Brussels, 7]; 3 ply 7]; superfine Ingrain, 6]; Oil Cloths, 2] 6 and & 3]; 6 lit Window Shades, 8] and 9/per pair; Cornices, Paper Hangings, &c.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION-SPRING SIDE TARRYTOWN.—This valuable property will be offered, we under-pland, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at one o'clock, in the premises. See descriptive advertisement in another olumn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FARILY SEWING-MACRINES.

THE BEST IN U.S.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—Times.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-Xor WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.
"Is presminently adapted to family use."—[Finil. Eve. Joan
Price \$50. Salesroom No. 568 Broadway, opp. St. Nicholas

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPne Lock-Stitch and Shuttle Sewinne-Machine. G. H. Collins, No. 480 Brondway.

FAMILIES going to the country, who wish to save clothing, time, and labor, should buy one of the "CATARACT WASHING-MACHINES."

Exhibition and Salesroom, No. 494 BROADWAY. WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

Bounnes sold by all Druggists. HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 299, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Fasters, No. 16 Hondest. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the eky-light rooms.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapes article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Present and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a bettle."—[Tribuns.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 43 Cedar-st
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,500.

B. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated SOFT SOAP .- One bes makes 46 gallons best Soft Soap, by simply adding hot w \$1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. No. 70 Washingt

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Detailogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials annateurs and the trade

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

La free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First-Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

DE. TORIAS—Deer Sir: I have used your Vanarian House.

Likiment in my livery stable for years, with wonderful success. It has proved fully equal to what it claimed to do in curing Sprains, Swellings. Colle, and fresh wounds. I never found its equal, and I can with confidence recommend it to horsemen. It has a large sale in this section of the State.

Price 50 cents in pint bottles. Sold by the Druggists.

Depot, No. 36 Courtlandt st.

FANS-PARIS FANS. New and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by GEO. CALLER, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CLIREHUGH'S WIGS and TOUPEES are perfec-tion.—Partings unstainable; no turning up behind; fit war-rented. Hair work of every kind. No. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

If any one should ask us what in our opinion, arried at by an inpartial test, was the best and most houses compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hear to its original color, and the locks to the bald-beaded we should without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE. See advertisement in another column.—[Louisville Journal. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED-By Dr. RIGGS'S Water-proof Multipedal Taues. Also, a truss for varicoccie, place of suspensory bandages. Astor House, Barclay-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS-Black or Brown -best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barelay-st. Sold by all Druggists an Patent Medicine Stores. Inimitable Heir Cutting at 1 Barelay s

FOR EUROPE.-The steamship City of Baltimore eft for Europe on Saturday, carrying three hundred and sixty-five passengers and \$110,000 in specie. The steamer Vanderbilt also sailed with four hundred and one cabin passengers, and \$1,628,580 in specie.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM ENGLAND POSTPONED .- Letters received in this city by the Niagara state that the Great Eastern is not to leave Southampton for New-York before the 23d inst.

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Anonymons Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters for THE TRIBURE should in all cases be addressed to Homers Greenser & Co.

H. A. LANTS, No. 23 East-Market-square, READING, Pa., ba We again call the attention of Republicans to the im-

portance of circulating documents early in the cam-

paign. Thousands of voters who cannot be reached during the excitement of the close of the struggle are now open to argument and conviction. See advertise A terrific hail storm passed over the City of Albany yesterday afternoon, doing much damage to

property, entirely destroying gardens in some cases. A house fell, severely injuring one man and slightly injuring others. The storm lasted half an hour. We publish elsewhere an installment of the evidence taken before Mr. Covode's Committee to investigate the corruptions of the Government at

Washington, which will richly repay an attentive perusal, as showing one of the means resorted to (wholesale fraud in naturalization) to elect that " old public functionary," Doctor Buchanan, and also the means he and his friends employed to carry through Congress his pet scheme for the enslavement of Kansas.

The steamer Hammonia, which left Southamp ton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is one day later than that by the Niagara. The Neapolitan army at Palermo had capitulated and evacuated the city. The capture of Palermo is thus briefly announced in a dispatch received in Naples May 30: "The barracks of San Giacomo have been taken by the people. "Several houses in the Strada di Toledo have been burned down. The people have opened a "breach in the houses surrounding the Custom-House. Political prisoners have been set at berty. A park of artillery has been captured. "Gen. Salzano is a prisoner." The next day an armistice was concluded between the royal troops and the troops of Garibaldi, to end on Sunday, giving three days, and on Monday the royal troops evacuated the city. The town of Girgenti had risen, and a feverish agitation existed in Naples. the citizens shouting in favor of Sicily. In the battle at Palermo many women participated. A dispatch from Vienna announces that the French and Russian Embassadors have officially informed the Porte that their Governments approve its resolution to institute an inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey of its own free will. There is no other news of importance.

Later-The Bohemian at Father Point at 6:15 p. m., vesterday, brings three days' later news. Ad vices from Naples of the 3d inst. state that the King refused the conditions of capitulation, and that hostilities would recommence at noon. Another dispatch states that the armstice was to last till the 5th, and that Garibaldi was obliged to grant it for want of ammunition. The enthusiasm for Garibaldi was spreading, and the Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more affected by it. The clergy were pubicly preaching against the Neapolitan Government. Breadstuffs advancing. Consols, 941@95 for money and 95 for account.

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

The House of Representatives, by a very large majority, has passed a bill increasing the duties on Imports and funding the Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes which fall due on the 1st of July. The Senate, by a bare majority, (25 to 23,) has postponed the Tariff bill and insists on funding the Treasury Notes-that is, on converting a floating deficiency into an additional funded debt-without making any change in the present tariff-that is, without making any provision for payment. The leader of the Senate (Mr. Hunter) insists that the present tariff will produce a sufficient revenue four or five years hence to begin to pay off our debt. To sustain this assumption, he takes the estimates of the several Secretaries as the basis of our Annual Expenditure, when he knows that the Senate-mainly on the recommendations of his own Committee-has added Eight Millions of Dollars to one of the Appropriation bills as it came from the House, based on the official estimates of the proper Department. Mr. Hunter cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Appropriations never are and never will be limited by the Estimates, and that the Senate is the body through which most of the incresse is made. We regard many of these additions as improper, but some of them are doubtless inevitable. This Administration ought not to be permitted to throw over upon its successor the Oregon War Claims, and many other such. Whatever is honestly due on these should now be ascertained, adjusted and paid, so as not to have them scored up in the aggregate expenditures of the first or any other year of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Nor is it right for an Administration which has added over Forty Millions to the Put lic Debt to leave the Treasury empty and the Revenue deficient. It is simply just that the next Administration should find on its accession a liberal surplus and an abundant revenue, as Mr. Buchanan s did.

The President must not be blamed in the premises, for the fault is not his. In each of his two last Messages, he has urged upon the attention of Congress the facts that the Revenue is inadequate and that the Tariff must be revised in order to increase it. His political adversaries, whether "Republican" or "Union," are ready and willing to comply with his request. Only two Republicans in the House (Messrs. Stanton and Spinner, and the former on a question of detail solely) opposed the bill which has passed the House, while in the Senate every Opposition Senator voted on Friday against postponing-that is, in favor of passing the House bill. Gov. Seward's speech in favor of the bill was not merely forcible, as his speeches always are, but some of its points were novel and impressive. His suggestion that the naturalization and expansion of the useful arts and finer manufactures among us would improve he average character of our immigration from Europe, drawing hither men of eminent genius, capacity and culture, is worthy of profound consideration. Yet, while every Republican Senator present voted against postponing, every Democrat but wo voted with Hunter, including Messrs. Clingman, Pearce and Toombs, who, while they were Whigs, would never have dreamed of so doing. Messrs. Crittenden and Kennedy ("Union") were

absent, so that the duty of supporting the policy of

the Republicans only, with the Democratic aid of Messrs. Bigler and Latham.

Mr. Powell (Dem , of Ky.) has moved a recon

sideration of this vote, which comes up for action to-day; but we do not anticipate its success. The question will then be-" Shall the House, backed " by the President, surrender to the Senate the " control of the National Finances?" The Constitution is clear on this point—the Finances belong to the House, as Treaties do to the Senate, though either may be overruled, in an extreme case, by the veto of the other. The Senate might, under great provocation, say to the House, "You shall "not pass a Tariff bill;" but it has no right to say, You shall not pass a Tariff, but shall pass a Loan "bill." This is entirely too much, and we hopevet with misgivings-that the House will have the nerve to say so. This policy of endless borrowing and never paying-running in debt Forty-odd Millions in four years of profound peace, and then trusting to the chapter of accidents to get out again-insisting that the Tariff under which this new debt has been incurred will suffice to pay it off-cannot commend itself to the sober judgment of the American People. We believe they will justify and sustain the House in standing firmly by the rights vested in it by the Constitution.

THE END.

So far as I am aware, all the facts requisite to the formation of a correct judgment with regard to the recent attacks upon me growing out of the doings and results of the Chicago Convention, are now before the public. The comments of the Press thereon, though in some conspicuous in stances otherwise, have in the main been fair and just. And, though strongly tempted to repel the later imputations and perversions of my original assailants. I feel that I could not do this effectually without " carrying the war into Africa," and this I decline. Thus far, even my enemies will bear witness that I have simply defended myself against formal and serious personal inculpations. In this deferse, I have availed myself only and fully of testimony furnished by my assailants. If it be true that I ever solicited any office or personal favor at the hands of Gov. Seward which was denied me-and that I thereupon threatened him with opposition to his further advancement-then the inference that my resistance at Chicago to his nomination for President was impelled by personal ill-will or disappointment, is plausible if not irresistible. If the premises are baseless, the conclusion of course falls. I take leave of the controversy at this point, because, while I do not think its further prosecution essential to my own good name, I know that worthy friends believe it would be prejudicial to the progress and early triumph of the Republican cause. I want to improve all the space in these columns that can be spared from other uses in vid of the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and I do not think it will be possible to tempt me into a further allusion to the warfare waged upon me by Messrs. Raymond, Weed, and Webb. H. GREELEY.

A WORD IN REPLY.

The Albany Evening Journal does me the honor for the second time, to drag my name into its persistent exhibitions of ill-temper and its spiteful imputations of base motives in connection with the nomination of Abraham Lincoln instead of William H. Seward at Chicago. I quote from The Journal

of Friday last: of Friday last:

"We have not questioned, and do not question, Tax Taxstxn's right to oppose the nomination of Gov. Sevard. But
when that opposition has resulted in his defeat, over which Tax
Transuns evults, we do chim, and we shall inself that inasmuch
as they were influenced by personal rather than public considerations, the fact shall be made known. Mr. Greeley's reasons are
avowed in his private Letter. Mr. Dana commenced an organization, by personal correspondence against Gov. Seward, immediately after the Presidential election of 1856.

"The only reason assigned in Tax Transuns for opposing
Gov. Sewards mornisation was, that he could not be elected.
This certainly was not known when in 1854 Mr. Greeley Disalved, or in 1856, when Mr. Dana commenced his hostile orsanization.

solved, or in 1850, when prit bins
gamization.
"Personally opposed to Gov. Seward, as the editors of The
TRIBUNK have been for years, we insist that their warfare should
have been open and avowed."

In the business of making private letters the

basis of public attacks on the character of their writers, Mr. Weed will hardly succeed better than his friends, Messrs. Webb and Raymond, have

It is not true that, after the election of 1856, I commenced an organization whose animus was hostility to Gov. Seward.

All Republicans will remember that, after that election, there prevailed, especially among the young men of the party, an almost universal desire to adhere to JOHN C. FREMONT as our Presidential candidate. This desire found expression in a thousand ways, and so strong was it that a plan was conceived (which was never carried out) to organize a committee here in New-York, whose duty it should be to convert the whole ensuing four years into a prolonged Presidential campaign, with the standard of FRE-MONT and DAYTON still floating on the breeze. Of course, it had reference to a Republican triumph in 1860; but it was hostile to nobody but the Democratic party. In connection with this idea I wrote one letter to a gentleman in Massachusetts. I may have written others, but if I did, I have forgot them; at any rate, I am sure that Gov. Seward's name was not so much as mentioned in this 'correspondence," whether it consisted of one letter or of more.

But while Mr. Weed's reference to my private correspondence of 1856 is thus mistaken, his imputation of personal motives for my opposition to Gov-Seward's nomination in 1860 is equally uncalled for and insulting. The most careful scavenger of private letters, or the most speaking eavesdropper that ever listened to private conversation, cannot allege a single reason for any personal hostility on my part against Mr. Seward. I have never received from him anything but exceeding kindness and courtesy. He has done me favors (not of a political nature) in a manner which made them still more obliging; and I should regard the loss of his friendship as a very serious loss. Notwithstanding this, I could not support him for President. I like Mr. Seward personally, but I love the party and its principles more. Success for these seemed to me to be a duty, for I have never subscribed to the modern doctrine that defeat with one good man is better than victory with another equally trust-

Against Mr. Seward's nomination there stood the great, glaring probability that he could not carry New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Indiana; and that with him Illinois, Connecticut, and Rhode Island would become uncertain. This is in substance the ground I have always taken since the question of the nomination came up for discussion. It is the ground THE TRIBUNE has taken. None of its readers has ever been led to suppose that it favored Mr. Seward's nomination. There have been no false pretenses, and no deception. THE TRIBUNE has always, on all fitting occasions (while taking great care to say nothing that would render it unable to give Mr. Seward its effective support, in case the Convention should, after all, Home Manufactures and Debt-paying devolved on deem it wise to nominate him), labored to bring its

readers to the conclusion that his nomination would not be judicious, for the reason that he could not carry the doubtful States, and would be beaten. This was as well understood before the Chicago Convention as it is now, and nobody understood it better than Mr. Weed. It was no warfare we were making on Mr. Seward; it was doing our duty to the party and to ourselves. However it may be with Mr. Weed now, there certainly was a time when he could conceive of manly and respectable motives for favoring or for opposing a candidate. Why, then, these gross and frivolous imputations on me and others?

It is true there were reasons against Mr. Sew ard's nomination connected with the peculiar state of things at Albany, and the possibility of its transfer to Washington, but of these reasons THE TRIBUNE has never spoken, because the position of the doubtful States rendered it entirely unnecessary, and also because it has been our custom not to engage in superfluous personal quarrels. Possibly it would be well if that custom were imitated by others; but let me say to those Republicans at a distance who behold with anxiety this fussy war on THE TRIBUNE and its conductors, that all this flurry cannot in the least endanger the success of the Cause in the Empire State. Lincoln's majority here is beyond all peril, whether from open foes or pretended friends. In the latter category I am confident. The Albany Journal can never be justly counted; but I may be allowed to add that if it continues much longer its present style of jeremiads, it will run the lesser risk of becoming tedious to its readers.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, June 17, 1860.

THE ADJOURNMENT. The House decided, acceding to the recommend ation of the Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday, to adjourn on Wednesday, because as the Senate fixed the 25th, it was considered best to leave the whole responsibility of time with that body, whose business is in arrears. The impression prevails that the Senate will yet send a message to the House announcing its readiness to adjourn on Wednesday, but from developments last night, that expectation can hardly be fulfilled if any issue be made between the two branches concerning the proposed loan, as now seems probable.

A FUSION TICKET.
Some of the Bell and Everett leaders from New-York are here, endeavoring to patch up a fusion ticket with the Douglas faction, by which they hope to succeed. They are ready for any combination by which Mr. Lincoln can be embarrassed and their own interests protected by a sale like that of '56.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The Kansas bill will be called and voted on in the Senate, unless an adjournment should be precipitated. Mr. Green's amendments enlarging the boundaries and virtually postponing the admission. will pass here, but be indignantly rejected by the House as an insulting outrage upon the people of that Territory.

THE OREGON WAR DEBT.

The Oregon War Debt cannot pass this session The bill from the Military Committee of the House was reported during Mr. Olen's recent temporary absence, though his opposition was well known, and his early return expected. It is believed that the bill would require more money than the one adopted by the Senate. Mr. Lane, pending his election to the Senate, pledged himself to obtain this appropriation, which was one means of his success. Mr. Stout, member of the House, also pledged himself to the same effect.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Mr. Gurley's bill establishing a Government printing office, was carried by the moral force of repugnance to the present system, and is due his personal influence in the two Houses. It does not go into effect until March, 1861. The purchase of the establishment is to be made by the Superintendent of Printing, under the supervision of a Joint Committee in Congress; and \$150,000 is ap propriated for the object.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Most of the delegates who have been consulting here, recently, have gone to Baltimore. In order to avoid a rupture at the outset, Cushing will probably issue tickets to the two sets of Southern delegations from the Cotton States; and as the rights of neither will be determined by that act, both must ultimately go to the Committe on Credentials. The policy of Douglas men is to admit those delegates who have been sent back by the State Conventions since the cecession at Charleston, and to exclude those who appear only on their original credentials. New-York will hold the controlling power in the Convention on admitting delegates, and on all questions which may affect the nomination ultimately. While that delegation is now, as at Charleston, for Mr. Douglas, no belief is entertained that it will adhere to his fortunes to the point of disruption, which must finally be reached unless his friends relax their present demands. The South goes to Baltimore intensified in hostility against Douglas, and the Eastern Delegations are less confirmed in their partiality for him. His nomination cap, therefore, never be the regular Convention under the two-thirds rule. It may be made by an obstinate fragment, who have staked everything upon some sort of a nomination. THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

If Judge Black should be nominated for Justice Daniel's vacancy, on the Supreme Bench, he may encounter a similar obstacle to that which confronted Mr. Badger when he was rejected, during Fillmore's term, for not being a resident of the Judicial District. Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama raised that point against him.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Powell's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Tariff was postponed in the Senate till next session was only designed to obviate the constitutional point raised by the House against the Senate, in attempting to originate a revenue bill through a loan. The plan now is to call up Mr. Morrill's bill, and

strike out all but the clause providing for a loan of \$21,000,000 to redeem outstanding treasury notes, and send it to the House in that form. MR. COBB'S ESTIMATES.

Mr. Cobb's letter, addressed to Mr. Sherman last evening, developes extraordinary facts. He now admits that his estimates for the ensuing year

are short \$5,000,000. This error was pointed out by Mr. Sherman a month ago.

of Friday, that the balance in the Treasury will be nearly \$5,000,000 on the 15th of July, but, suspended over it are about \$17,000,000 of unexpended appropriations.

This exhibit and careful scrutiny of the Treasury demonstrates that a loan of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 will be needed next Winter to pay off incumbrances of this Administration. By Mr. Cobb's own confession now, the expenditutes will reach \$72,000,000 the next fiscal year, irrespective of what Congress may now appropriate beyond the estimates.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 16, 1860.
A number of private bills were passed.
Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill to prevent the unlawful detent on of mail matter.
M. WILSON (Rep., Mass) introduced a resolution to establish Quarantine laws in relation to the importation of diseased cattle into any of the States.
Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the House bill to raise the mission to Sardinia. It was taken up and passed.

passed.

The House resolution in regard to the public print

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) offered an amendment of the minority report, which provides that the printing be done by contract, and also limits the amount of printing to be done. He was in favor of the contract

well consider before they returned to the contract

Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) said the contract system Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) said the contract system was a success. The work was well done, and done for half the money, and it was only broken down for party purposes, because no money could be made out of it for a party broken down by politicians.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) had no doubt, as a practical printer and man of business, that the contract system could be carried on at half the expense.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., O.) was also in favor of printing the contract of the contract printing office would be

Mr. PUGH (Dem., O.) was also in favor of printing by contract. A Government printing office would become such a nuisance that the only way to get rid of it would be to burn it down.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Bayard, Davis, and others.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said that the contract system and the present mode of printing had both signally failed, and the best way was to try something else.

Mr. FITCH replied to the Senator from Mississippi, and objected to his contract system as one under which much trouble and corruption would exist.

After further discussion the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 39.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gurley's bill, providing for a Government Printing Office, &c., and it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 14.

The Naval Appropriation bill was considered, and a large number of amendments added.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment, to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of the supergraph of the su

to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of three steamers to act in the suppression of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa. Mr. HAMMOND (Deno., S. C.) said after the pas-

Mr. HAMMOND (Dem., S. C.) said after the pas-sage of a bill to pay a society one hundred dollars each to take care of the Africans for a year, he was careful how he voted on questions of this kind. No man was more anxions to suppress the slave-trade, but by the laws of Liberia all such Africans are apprenticed to the highest bidder, and the consequence would be that the laws of Liberia all such Africans are apprenticed to the highest bidder, and the consequence would be that the Colonization Society would pocket the money, and the Africans be apprenticed under the Government of Liberia. Besides, if the Society did take care of the negroes, he had experience enough to know that ten dollars a year was amply sufficient to support one negro. He thought this plan would only have the effect to increase the trade.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) offered as a substitute that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to enter into a convention to make provisions for the return of each captured African, as long as the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty remains in force; and if the British Government refuse to enter into such a convention, then the President shall signify the wish of this Government to have that treaty abrogated. He said the British Government did not send back the

of this Government to have that treaty abrogated. He said the British Government did not send back the Africans, but kept them and made them useful.

Mr. WHLSON said the slave trade was increasing. It was a fact that vessels were fitted out at New-York, and left that port with the knowledge of the United States officers, who received money for the same. He thought it his duty to try to put a stop to it.

Mr. GREEN thought the Government had no right to put a police force upon the coast of Africa. It had no right to interfere with the slave trade between Africa and Brazil or Cuba, but only to prevent the importation to our own shores. We might well call on the British Government to end a treaty compelling any such action. such action.
Mr. HEMPHILL (Dem., Tex.) opposed the amendment of the Senator from California. He thought there was no information here that the British Govern-

ment made slaves of captured Africans.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) said if gentlemen wished to abrogate this treaty with Great Britain, let them say so; but not try to dodge the question in any

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) said the question of the African slave trade was presenting itself in a new light. He could not account for the increasing activity in the slave trade. Legislation might possibly act to increase the trade, and he thought we should be very careful. He trusted that at the proper time the Amerithat article of the can Government would abrogate that article of the treaty, but was opposed to both of these propositions. He could not conceive of greater cruelty than sending these Africans back to Africa.

Mr. HOWELL (Dem., Ky.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Tariff bill was postponed to Desember.

Mr. GWIN'S amendment was disagreed to. YEAS—Messrs. Bragg. Brown, Firpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hummond, Iverson, Johnson (Tenn.), Lame, Lathum, Mallory, Polk, Fewell, Pugh, Saulabury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, and Wigfall—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Mason, Pearce, Simmons, Summer, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trambull, Wade, and Wilson—26. On motion of Mr. GREEN, the Senate adjourned till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back the Senate resolution to adjourn Monday week, with an amendment substituting Wednesday next.

confusion was excessive.

The confusion was excessive.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) said, if the members of the Baltimore Convention were to control here, he would move that the Door-keeper let them all in.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Mass.) said these gentlemen were not creating the disturbance. The members of both sides of the House were doing it.

The amendment was disagreed to, 90 against 96.

An ineffectual effort was made to table the subject. The Senate resolution was adopted, 123 against 98.

The Covode Committee reported.

Mr. TRAIN moved that 50,000 copies of the report be printed. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) was privileged to make a minority report on Monday morning, he not having had time to prepare it, as the testimony was not closed till Thursday.

The House took up the Kentucky election case, the majority of the Committee on Elections having reported in favor of Mr. Anderson's retaining the seat, and consequently against Mr. Crisman.

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Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N. Y.) made the opening speech in favor of the Committee's report.

Mr. CRISMAN, contestant, and Mr. ANDERSON severally addressed the House in support of their president president.

respective positions.

Mr. STRATTON gave notice that he would demand a vete on Monday, at one o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. LOOMIS (Rep., Penn.) made a speech against the President's

the President's protest. The House then, at 4 p. m., took a recess till 7 o'clock.

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EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 p. m.

The Senate's amendment was adopted, providing that all extra documents ordered by the House not already executed, shall be printed by the House Printer, but nothing shall be allowed for composition when the same document has been first ordered to be printed by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that this was to facilitate the printing of the 300,000 copies of the Agribultural Report ordered by the House.

ultural Report ordered by the House.

Mr. PHELPS and Mr. PENDLETON severally said that the Senate Printer, under the law, was er

titled to the job.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Tenn.) remarked that it was nothing more than to give printing plunder belong-ing to the Senate Printer to the House Printer, and that the former would have just claims for damages

against the Government.

It was said by several gentlemen that the Senate Printer can print all the copies wanted in thirty days, and that he is only waiting for the order to print them, having the stereotype plates ready.

The Senate's amendment to the Twenty-one Million Lone bill was read.

ast evening, developes extraordinary facts. He mow admits that his estimates for the ensuing year are short \$5,000,000. This error was pointed out by Mr. Sherman a month ago.

Mr. Cobb confirms the statement in my dispatch

The Senate's amendment to the Twenty-one Million Loan bill was read.

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) remarked that Mr. Sherman had recently complained that the Senate had added \$8,000,000 in amendments to one of the Appropriation bills, and had provided no means for the payment of the same. The proposition now before them was an answer to that complaint. They were not now

prepared, however—the House not being full—to exten a measure of this magnitude.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that they had now reached the real difficulty of the session. They should staffirm, and not allow the Senate palpably to violate the Constitution, for all reverue measures must origan in the House. The proposition pending was a revenue bill in the most offensive form.

Mr. MILLSON said that such a proposition was never held to be a revenue measure. It did not, how ever, originate in the Senate, but in the House itself and was proposed by the Senate as an amendment.

Mr. GROW (kep., Pa.) argued that a loan is a mr. enue bill.

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) argued that a loan is a rerenue bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Opp., Tenn.) said that the judgment of the people was against the present Tariff bill. He would sit here till Monday week before he would raise money by a loan without providing for revenue. They were backed by the President that a Tariff was preferable to a loan.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) hoped they would not take such a course on this amendment as ultimately to back down upon a loan. He was willing to fight is out to the bitter end.

Mr. MILLSON said that there was no well-founded objection to the present Tariff bill, and there was no evidence that the people have condemned it. In a year or two it would yield enough to pay the debts as well as support the Government in the mean while.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Ill.) remarked that if the Government needs money, they must raise it by honest means. Let the Senate send them a Tariff bill. Unless they do so he would never vote for a loan.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dom., Gn.) argued against any change in the tariff.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dom., Ga.) argued against any change in the tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Secretary of the Trensury's former estimates of the receipts for this year were sixty millions; now they were forty-eight millions. There will be fifteen millions deficit for the next fiscal year according to the Secretary, who has failed wide of the mark in his estimates.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.) vindicated the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (A. L. Dem., Pa.) offered an amendment to revive the Tariff set of 1846.

This amendment was ruled out of order.

The loan amendment was then agreed to, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Baltimore Convention. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1860. The belligerent masses of the discordant and dissolving Democracy come tumbling in upon the city in shoals. Some of the specimens have a very plug-ugly look. It seems a mockery to intrust great affairs of State to such a seething crowd. The stereotyped political traders and drovers of all the States are here. There are some new faces which were not at Charleston. B. F. Hallett, the

resolution major, and Pierre Soulé, for example. The New-Yorkers are at the Eutaw House, but the crowd is at Barnum's. At the latter is Caleb Cushing, who, in a big placard, advertises he will issue tickets of admission to members of the Convention from his room on Sunday from 9 till 5

No tickets are to be issued to the seceding delegations, or to those chosen in their place, till the Convention settles their rival claims. The Convention thus opens with a fresh bone of contention, which will create difficulty, and may cause a rupture at the start.

Douglas delegations are here in force from Louisiana and Alabama, and very much in earnest. They claim to be the only regular set from those States. The Douglas delegates from Georgia are transparently bogus, being chosen by secessionists from a regular State Convention. The Arkansas pretenders are similarly circumstanced.

South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, it is said, will not be represented in the Convention at all; but the Alabama and Louisiana delegations intend to make a fight. Pierre Soulé heads the latter. This defier of Louis Napoleon and shooter of Lord Howden did not come all the way from New-Orleans to have the door of the Convention slammed in his face with impunity. He will do battle in a sensation speech, unless an inexorable previous question shuts him off, as is now threatened on all long talks. The managers say they had gas enough t Charleston. Now they mean to have nothing but work. The weather is hot; time is precious; they spent their money at Charleston, and they want to close this bad job as quick as possible.

The radical Douglas men are for letting in the new Louisiana and Alabama delegations, who have made a good fight and have a strong party at home. But I predict the new delegations are going to be uthlessly slaughtered after a struggle. The Dougas men have no majority without New-York, as bey had not at Charleston, and New-You break on the Douglas train, and she doesn't intend to let it do mischief. The New-York delegation will vote for Mr. Douglas regularly and constantly. but on all outside propositions it means to be conservative and independent. Its position is one which insures it more kicks than coppers. It is really the pivotal and controlling force in the Convention, and long heads manage it. New-York wants either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Seymour; at the same time it doesn't want to oppose the South unnecessarily. It cannot go to Seymour, however, without breaking with Douglas. This position of New-York must be borne in mind, as it is the key to much that will happen in the Con-

vention, not otherwise to be easily understood. The war feeling between the two sections of the party is very bitter as well as painful to every patriotic mind.

There is a good deal of blowing among the

groups at hotels for Mr. Douglas, and the meeting out of doors last night, where four or five thousand were present, was strongly Douglas. Yet the old-fashioned Maryland Democracy is against him. and throws up its head against following the lead of Beverdy Johnson, who, they say here, has turned so often that his breeches are buttoned behind. Outside of New-York the Douglas men are rampant. and breathe threatenings and slaughter. They claim to have the power, and say they intend to put on the screws in the Convention. But his more judicious friends do not see how he can be either regularly nominated or elected in the present state of things at the South. Still, the programme is to push him obstinately and enthusiastically. The reasons are, that it is hoped to get him on to the course by hook or by crook, regularly or iregularly, for the purpose of making fight in twenty or thirty Congressional Districts North, now represented by Black Republicans. It is contended that there is a good chance to win a number of these if they can be contested on Douglas and the Popular Sovereignty dodge. It is not for Douglas so much, as for what the running of Douglas will bring to a hungry crowd of political loafers, who have been some time out in the cold, that he is and will be pertinaciously stuck to. As to his being regularly nominated, his chance seems just as good as it was at Charleston. His friends admit the less of a vote or two in Massacusetts, and elsewhere, but claim a gain of two in Kentucky, and expected gains somewhere else of uncertain

geographical location. As to the platform, it is not designed, in the present programme, to touch that till after a nomination. And herein sleeps a whole volcane of missiles, threatening the Convention. This determination, if adhered to, as it probably will be, is likely to wreck the whole concern speedily, as it was wrecked at Charleston. The hope of patching up a peace on the basis of the Tennessee resolution dees not seem favorp'ole, for it does not